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The Hongkong Telegraph

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December 17, 1917. Temperature 8 a.m. 59 5 p.m. 65
Humidity 80 69

December 17, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 5 p.m. 65
Humidity 47 44

7831 日四初月一十

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Armistice Terms Agreed To.

London, December 16.
According to a message from Petrograd, the Bolshevik Agency states, under date of the 16th instant, that Russia and Germany have agreed on terms for an armistice.

A Concession of Little Value.

London, December 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Secretary of the Maximalist armistice plenipotentiaries telegraphs that the enemy delegates have agreed to discontinue the arrangements for transferring more troops from the Eastern to the Western Front. Over-much importance is not attached to this step, as the enemy has probably completed the desired arrangements.

Armistice to Last Till January 14.

London, December 16.
A German official wireless message states:—The armistice signed at Brest-Litovsk yesterday begins on December 17 and ends on January 14, unless a week's notice is given. It continues automatically and extends to all land, air and naval forces of common front. Peace negotiations will begin immediately.

Military Operations to Cease.

London, December 16.
A Russian official wireless message states that General Krylenko has issued a proclamation that an Armistice Treaty has been signed and that it is proposed to cease all military operations until the full text is received.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Reported Escape of the Ex-Tsar.

London, December 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on December 15, says that a meeting of the Imperial and Petrogradsky Regiments resolved on the immediate removal of the ex-Tsar "with Alice and family" to Kronstadt or the St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses and the cancellation of all privileges. While the meeting was in progress a report was circulated that the ex-Tsar had escaped. The report is not confirmed.

Some Rowdy Happenings.

London, December 16.
Meetings of most of the units in Petrograd Garrison sided with the People's Commissioners and Soviet against the Constituent Assembly in its present form. Attempts of members of the Constituent Assembly to meet at Taurida Palace have been abandoned since the sailors expelled them. Red Guards broke up a meeting of the Union Defence and Constituent Assembly. Forty arrests were made. There were uproarious scenes at the Peasants Congress between supporters and opponents of the Constituent Assembly. The demolition of wine stores in Petrograd continues, accompanied by orgies and considerable shooting.

No State Religion.

London, December 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the People's Commissioners are shortly issuing a Decree separating the Church from the State and providing for the confiscation of Church lands and the surrender by the ecclesiastical of rich canonicals and ornaments, also the abolition of the clergy's privileges.

GERMANY'S PEACE OVERTURE.

The Allies' Unavailing Efforts.

London, December 16.
Lord Robert Cecil has informed Reuter that what purports to be the German reply to Mr. Balfour's statement in Parliament, regarding the German peace overture in September, is quite untrue. Following the lead of President Wilson, Great Britain has been continually endeavouring to discover what are Germany's war aims and has repeatedly endeavoured to get this information by means of Ministerial speeches, but, up to the present, have been unsuccessful. It is, however, utterly untrue to suggest that any private enquiries have been addressed to the enemy with the knowledge of the British Government.

AFTER THE WAR.

German Alarms Regarding Raw Materials.

London, December 16.
There is evidence that Germany is becoming seriously alarmed at the prospect of not obtaining raw materials after the war, for which she admits her dependence on foreign countries, particularly England. The Essen paper *Lokal Anzeiger* threatens the non-withdrawal of U-boats.

Admiral von Tirpitz, speaking in Berlin, declared that conditions would be imposed guaranteeing the now lacking raw materials.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Admiral von Tirpitz, speaking at Hamburg, reiterated that Great Britain had at present won rather than lost; therefore, a peace based on the status quo ante bellum was out of the question. Another factor for consideration was the sure building of the Channel Tunnel after the war. He expressed his continued confidence in submarine.

Speaking in Berlin, Admiral von Tirpitz said Germany must retain Flanders, Antwerp, Ostend, Zeebrugge and certain French territory, and also take Calais and Boulogne. He said America was their deadliest enemy, despite the tonnage scarcity.

GENERAL ALLENBY DECORATED.

London, December 16.
General Allenby has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

BRITISH AERIAL MISHAPS.

London, December 16.
The Admiralty announces that a British airship of the non-rigid type, with a crew of five, which proceeded on patrol on December 11 from an East Coast base, has not returned and it is believed that it has been destroyed by a hostile aeroplane in the southern part of the North Sea. A second airship of a similar type was forced to descend in Holland on December 12 owing to the failure of the engine.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

Advance on Five-Mile Front.

London, December 16.
A Palestine official message states:—We further extended our line north-east of Jerusalem and took 140 prisoners.

London, December 16.
A Palestine semi-official message says:—We advanced on the left and centre yesterday north-east of Ludd, on a five mile front, to a maximum depth of one mile and a half. There was little opposition. We occupied Kibbiyah, Ahissaneh, Kheibornat and the ridge overlooking El Tereb. Our aeroplanes dropped fifty-six bombs on motor-boat sheds and troops at the mouth of the Jordan, with good effect. There were twenty-four hits.

THE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

Fierce Battle Continues.

London, December 16.
An Italian official message states:—The battle between the Brenas and the Piave continues fiercely. The enemy launched a mass attack yesterday afternoon. Our counter-offensive, aiming at lightening the pressure, twice reached the summit of Monte Perticia. The enemy thrust was most violent at Col Caprile and south of Col Dellaberetta. Our counter-attack completely repulsed the assault with heavy losses. The enemy re-attacked to reach Col Caprile, but we firmly held the positions a little to the rear. We twice repulsed strong attacks at the head of the Monte Solarolo salient.

A German Claim.

London, December 16.
A German wireless official message states:—We have taken three thousand prisoners during the last few days between the Brenas and the Piave.

Flooded Country.

London, December 16.
Reuter's correspondent with the French Army in Italy, describing the artillery defence of the belt of Venice, which is entirely a naval affair, states:—A vast stretch of country bounded by the Adige and Piave has been flooded in order to check the Austrians. The enemy can never pass. High-banked roads and farm houses alone remain above the water. Some of these farm houses are held by Austrians and others by Italians, and each seeks to destroy enemy-held farms. The awful desolation in Flanders is alone comparable to the dismalness of this wintry battlefield. The Italians have a formidable array of artillery, which is superior to that of the Austrians, on this part of the front. The Italians have floating batteries which they work hard during the nights, frustrating the enemy's attempt to construct field works and lay bridges of boats across the Piave. The correspondent says the statues at Venice have been broken up and the historic buildings sandbagged. So far, only slight aeroplane bomb damage has been done. Most of the shops are closed, while the gondolas have vanished. Only a thousand out of 150,000 Venetians remain.

A German Story.

London, December 16.
A German official wireless message states:—The Austrians stormed positions south of Col Caprile, taking several hundred prisoners.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

More Local Operations.

London, December 17.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We completely repulsed a local attack last night east of Bellecourt. We successfully raided north of Bellecourt this afternoon, destroying dug-outs and capturing prisoners. Portuguese troops elsewhere took a few prisoners in patrol encounters. The local fighting in the neighbourhood of the Polderhoek Chateau presents an unchanged situation. There is considerable hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Hargicourt and Fiesquieres, between Gavrelle and Lens, and also at Paschendaale.

German Prisoners Captured.

London, December 16.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured prisoners and a machine-gun during night patrol encounters south of Cambrai.

German Attack Repulsed.

London, December 16.
A Paris communique states:—A German attack was repulsed at Chateau Wood. The assailants were dispersed by French fire.

The French Front.

London, December 16.
A French communique states:—There is fairly great reciprocal artillery activity between the Aisne and the Oise, on the right bank of the Meuse, notably in the section of Les Chambrettes. An attack in Champagne west of Mont Cornillet broke down. Five German aeroplanes were brought down and three others crashed to the earth.

A German Report.

London, December 16.
A German official wireless message states:—We advanced our lines to the park at Polderhoek Chateau. English attacks at Monnehy and Bellecourt failed.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

London, December 16.
An Admiralty announcement states that a British destroyer was sunk on December 12 after a collision. Two men are missing.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AIR REPRISALS.

London, December 15.
Lord Rothermere speaking at a banquet to Mr. Lloyd George said: We are whole heartedly in favour of air reprisals to avenge the murder of innocent women and children. We shall strive for a complete and satisfying retaliation. Our output of machines had increased most satisfactorily and at the present rate of progress it will not be long before the criticisms of the Air Ministry were silenced.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

The Man Power Question.

London, December 15.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The quiet continues on the Cambrai front, although the dry, clear and cold weather favours active operations. Referring to the transfers of German troops from the eastern front the correspondent points out, firstly that the Germans have not been sending their best troops to the eastern front for long time, secondly, they have been freely milking the eastern front for the western front, and thirdly, the moral of the eastern front men is probably not unaffected by fraternisation and the absence of fighting. Hence it is questionable if the fighting value of eastern front men is really so very high. I do not wish to minimise the situation which may arise from a Russian peace, but my confidence in our army to deal successfully with the worst the Huns can do remains absolutely unimpaired. The enemy's small success at Polderhoek Chateau was due to a great concentration of artillery against shallow, water-logged trenches.

The Cambrai Enquiry is being held at the General Headquarters. Lord Derby is attending. The German press is full of hints of an impending decisive blow being prepared on the west front.

Col. Repington, military correspondent of the "Times" says: There are now 150 German divisions in the west and 79 in the east, but the latter have been denuded of all fighters between the ages of 19 and 35, who have been sent westwards. We must quickly take precautions to meet a blow possibly this Winter or Spring. We need a million men in order maintain the existing forces in 1918.

GERMAN ARTILLERY LOSSES.

London, December 15.
The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent with the French armies writing on Dec. 14, says: A secret report issued on Oct. 4 last by the Chief of the German General Staff and signed by General Jundendorff himself, shows the alarming losses of the German artillery. It states that during grand operations the average number of guns lost by a single German army in a single month, either by wear and tear or by enemy fire are field-guns, 870, heavy pieces 585. In other words the arsenals and workshops are obliged to make or repair pieces to the extent of three quarters of the whole artillery establishment, merely in order to maintain the existing strength. The report further testifies to the efficacy of the Allied counter-battery work and says on an average 1,456 guns were put of action, 655 being lost by wear and tear and 800 by Allied bombardments. General Jundendorff says: "The figures show that the enemy counter-fires upon our artillery with very good results. It should be added that the loss of material is only one side of the artillery struggle. The destruction of munitions, losses, killed and the diminution of moral are elements at least as important."

ALLIED NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

London, December 15.
It is officially announced that it has been decided to create an Allied Naval Council to ensure the closest touch and complete co-operation of the Allied fleets and the development of all scientific operations connected with the conduct of the war. The Council will watch the general conduct of naval war and make necessary recommendations enabling the Governments to make decisions. The individual responsibility of Chiefs of Staff and the Commander-in-Chief at sea towards their Governments in regard to operations in hand and also as regards tactical, strategic and the disposition of their forces remains unchanged. The Council will consist of the Ministers of Marine and Chiefs of Naval Staffs of the nations represented, namely France, Italy, the United States and Britain. As the Council will necessarily meet in Europe the Chiefs of Naval Staffs of the United States and Japan will be represented by Flag Officers. The Council will have a permanent secretariat who will collect necessary information.

THE BRITISH FLEET'S SUPREMACY.

Paris, December 15.
M. Leygues the Minister of Marine, in a published statement says: Germany does not dare to challenge the Allied fleet. Each time her fleet has come out the British severely chastised its temerity. M. Leygues is of opinion that the German crews are not so good or enterprising as at the beginning of the war and their munitions seem to be inferior. However he would not draw too optimistic conclusions therefrom.

BRITISH AIRSHIP LOST.

Amsterdam, December 15.
A British airship descended near Utrecht. The crew of five previously landed and will be interned.

HEROES OF THE OLD ARMY.

London, December 15.
A unique and historic event was celebrated in London this afternoon, when a choral commemoration of "the first seven divisions" of the men of the old British army, who, at great sacrifice against tremendous odds, stemmed the German tide in 1914, was held at the Albert Hall. Their Majesties were present and also 700 survivors of the old army, many of whom had been wounded. The men marched in procession to the Albert Hall from the Embankment, after being entertained to luncheon by the Lord Mayor. The whole music at the commemoration was by British composers. The centre piece was an ode dedicated to the first seven divisions, the fallen, the prisoners, the disabled to Liverpool by a small craft. It was untrue that the Red and those still fighting. After the music Mr. Balfour read a passage from Ecclesiastes beginning: "Let us now praise the famous men" and Lord Derby read the order of battle of the first seven divisions. The commemoration closed with the singing of the hymn "For all the saints" and the sounding of the reveille. The heroes were conveyed to the Albert Hall in motor transports amid cheering crowds. The Hall itself was filled to its utmost capacity. Besides Their Majesties the King and Queen, there were also present Princess Mary, Allice and Victoria, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Princess Patricia, Princess Beatrice and Queen Alexandra, as well as many members of the Government and Parliament.

(Continued on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 14.
Silver is quoted at forty-three. There is less inquiry in the market.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

INCOME-TAX APPEAL DISMISSED.

London, December 14.
The Appeal Court has dismissed the appeal by the Income Tax Commissioners from a decision by Justice Atkin that Messrs. Bonstead and Co., were entitled to deduct the annual value of their branch premises in Singapore and Penang in fixing the profits of their business for Income Tax for 1913.

THE AIR RAID OVER ENGLAND.

London, December 14.
Two German aeroplanes were brought down in the raid on the 6th inst. They were forced to descend owing to damage from anti-aircraft guns.

HONOUR FOR GENERAL VAN DE VENTER.

London, December 14.
It is officially announced that General Van de Venter has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

EX-PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL EXILED.

London, December 15.
A decree exiles ex-President Machado indefinitely.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

London, December 14.
The Bolshevik Petrograd Telegraph Agency reports overwhelming pro-Maximalist majorities in the Constituent Assembly elections from the Twelfth and Fifth Armies and the army in Finland.

ITALIANS SPLENDID RESISTANCE.

London, December 14.
An Italian official message says that firm resistance has compelled the enemy to suspend his infantry attack on Colaspelle and Neoldele Berretis. Aeroplanes shelled his concentrated troops. The enemy launched dense masses in an encircling movement against the salient Monte Solarolo. The infantry, aided by Italian and French batteries, repulsed the enemy, yielding only a short section of ground after inflicting immense losses.

No Defence.

There was no defence to a charge of stealing preferred against a Chinese before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, it being admitted by the defendant that he had stolen a quantity of copper from the Kowloon Dock. Sentence of one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

DON'T FORGET!

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Siam Floods.
The Government of French Indo China generously made a contribution of Tcs 50,000 for Siamese Flood Relief Fund. The British Flood Relief Fund totals Tcs 38,078; the American Tcs 8,850; and the Danish Tcs 11,750. The Portuguese Minister in Siam has announced the opening of a Portuguese Fund for the relief of the Siamese Flood sufferers.

China's Political Programme.
The programme of the present political leaders in Peking, says a Shanghai contemporary, is understood to include the dissolution of the National Council, the election of a new Parliament under the Provisional Constitution, and a request to Li Yuan-hung, the former President, to resume office. But as the latter will in all probability refuse to enter political life again, the present Acting-President, Feng Kwo-chang, will automatically become permanent President, thus giving Lu Yung-tung an opportunity to satisfy his ambition to become Vice-President.

King Ferdinand's Fine Retort.
The Reichspost of Vienna states that on the eve of the Crown Council of August 17 in Roumania, King Ferdinand sent for M. Maioresco in order to try to convince him of the necessity of declaring war. Maioresco was astounded, and said that the King could not declare war against Germany because he was a Hohenzollern, whereupon the King replied: "First and foremost I am a Roumanian, and only in the second or third place a Hohenzollern." The Reichspost relates that Maioresco argued the point with King Ferdinand, saying that he ought to be German rather than Roumanian. The King persisted in his declaration that above all he was Roumanian. This fine retort of King Ferdinand of Roumania would have remained unknown but for the revelation of the Reichspost in endeavouring to pay a tribute to Maioresco at the time of his death.

A "Breach of Promise"
(Continued)
In the Singapore Bankruptcy Court recently J. R. Battery was publicly examined. He stated he was a native of Ceylon, aged 40, a warehouseman in the Singapore Harbour Board, and drawing \$110 a month. He was never in business nor had he ever speculated. The amount of his debt was \$2,708. His chief creditor was Mrs. Cordova whom he has to pay \$2,407 for damages for breach of promise in April 1917. Other debts he could pay without being made a bankrupt. He spent \$1,320 a year. Before the war he used to get extra pay. People in the Singapore Harbour Board earned a good deal more besides their pay. To a certain extent he had spent more than his income. He offered to pay \$5 month as he had an invalid mother to whom he sent some \$5 a month. His expenditure was \$90 a month. His lordship ordered the bankrupt to pay \$25 a month.

Housing in Scotland.
Appointed in 1912 to inquire into the housing of the industrial population of Scotland, rural and urban, the Royal Commission over which Sir Henry Ballantyne presided has issued its report. It is contained in a Blue Book of 460 pages. Of these the majority report occupies 349, and the minority report, signed by four of the 12 members, the remainder. Both contain a multitude of recommendations. The majority suggest that for a period of 14 years, with an opportunity of revision at the end of seven years, the State, in assuming full responsibility for housing, should operate through the local authorities and should place upon them the responsibility of seeing to the provision of building. "To bear its full fruit, State assistance requires the imposition of definite obligations and the provision of simple and effective organization." Our national survey they say, has revealed the serious deterioration of the Scottish people's living. Their "wretchedness is no longer limited to a healthy mind in a healthy body; rather, it now is a healthy family in a healthy home."

GENERAL NEWS.

New Portuguese Governor General.
The new Governor-General of Portuguese India, H. E. Senhor José Freixo Rebeiro, accompanied by his wife and four children, has arrived in Bombay from Lisbon, says a Bombay telegram dated November 24. For some time he was acting Governor-General of Mozambique and as a triple captain in command of the gunboat Abamar took part with him in the operations on the Rensselaire front against the Germans in East Africa.

Great Diamond Find.
A superb coloured diamond of superior quality and 442 carats in weight was found in the Du Toit Pan Mine, Kimberley, recently. Although this is not a record as regards weight the stone is undoubtedly the finest and most valuable diamond ever found in Griqualand West. The diamond in its rough state, is four times the weight of the Koh-i-noor, but a good deal is always lost in the cutting. The Cullinan diamond weighed 3,025 carats uncut. It was divided into nine large stones and a number of smaller ones.

Russian Consul-General Honoured.
Mr. V. Grosse, Consul-General for Russia, at Shanghai, who recently completed 25 years' service with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was (says the N. C. Daily News of December 10) the guest of honour at a function held at the Russian Assembly Hall, No. 25 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, given by the Russian Executive Committee to mark the occasion. There was a very large attendance of Russian residents, as well as of the Consular representatives of other Powers, to offer their congratulations, and Mr. Grosse was presented with an illuminated address, and other souvenirs, as well as a portrait in oils of himself, the work of Mrs. E. N. Macleod, which has been on exhibition at the recent display of pictures in the Town Hall, held for the benefit of War Funds. Mr. Grosse was the recipient of many hearty congratulations.

Fighting Malaria.
The report of Dr. P. S. Hunter, Municipal bacteriologist, of the Straits Settlements on the work of the anti-malaria committee during the year 1916-1917 shows that a considerable amount of work was done. New drains were carried out at a cost of over eight thousand dollars in the Tiong Bahru, Dalvey road, Messim road, Telok Hill and Copping road areas and extensive draining operations were carried out in the Telok Hill, Chatsworth, N. and J. roads and roads. The projected works include dealing with swamp near Nidpath, the road area mentioned, Telok Bangah (at Hammer and Co's reservoir) Radin Mas and minor work. The area under treatment were generally found to be well looked after, but the Kampong Bahru Nelson road district is still badly in need of permanent work. Anopheles were discovered on Keppel Golf course and were temporarily dealt with. Other remedial measures were taken at various points.

Singapore Free Press.
Only £600,000,000 A Year.
The newly acquired organ of the Pan-German party, the Deutsche Kurier, prints a remarkable article on Germany's financial needs under the heading, "In heavy type, 'Wanted, £300,000,000 Yearly.'—Unless Germany can force the Allies to pay her this annual contribution after the war she will be absolutely ruined. Six hundred millions is the aggregate sum Germany needs to pay her war bill for a long string of years. This is about four times Germany's general Budget before the war. Who is going to pay? If it must be Germany, the nation's finances will be crippled for centuries, and every German, irrespective of class, will be forced to work exclusively for the State for uncountable years, and Germany will be reduced to a nation of slaves. It is unthinkable that Germany will be content to end the war without imposing such indemnities on the Allies as will yield this amount in annual interest."

Italian Incendiary Plot.
Rome, Oct. 11.—A court martial was opened on September 18, in connection with the blowing up of a dynamite factory at Genoa in February, 1916, when there was a terrible death toll, and in connection with a series of vast incendiary outbreaks at Genoa in December, 1915, and February, 1916. The seven accused were Sergeant Major Bonatti, his wife, his father-in-law, two hotel porters, a banking accountant, and Drovandi, a miner who formerly served 15 years in prison for homicide. The defendants were also charged with having given information to an Austrian espionage centre in Switzerland. The trial was concluded yesterday. Bonatti was sentenced to life imprisonment, his father-in-law and the two porters to death, and Drovandi

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N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Angelina, from New York. Barretto & Co., from New York.

Chin Mean Din, 32, Winglok St., from Montreal.

Chengsungh, Iji Confectionery, Thongkwan Market, from Shanghai.

Chut Hee, c/o Hong Thong Seng, from Batavia.

Chingtai, from Quaysmassomex. Engguan Guankee, from Penang.

Fontaine Poste Restante, from Paris.

Joseph, Astor Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kochung, Wingon, from San Francisco.

Limting Hotel, Chongwen St., from Taipei.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Sengmoh, Winglok Street, from Amoy.

Yungshong, from Tokio.

Gan House, c/o Nanyang Tobacco 13, Race Course, from Swatow.

Chanshinchow, 17, Third Floor, Old Billy Street, from Shanghai.

Nam, from Shanghai.

Hesumque, 4, Chickham Road, from Shanghai.

Potter Kremlin, from Kobe.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917.

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to 20 years' penal servitude. Bonatti's wife was acquitted.

At the opening of the trial the terrible nature of the charges drew such indignant cries from the public that the rest of the trial had to be conducted with closed doors. The trial was a sequel to the prosecution of three prisoners at Ancona in August, 1916, when one man was sentenced to be shot, while the two others were condemned to life long penal service in the galleys.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Before purchasing Electrical Appliances for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Under-signed with a view to ascertaining—

1. If the Appliances, and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.

2. If the wiring of the premises, where it is intended to instal such Appliances is suitable.

It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

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Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

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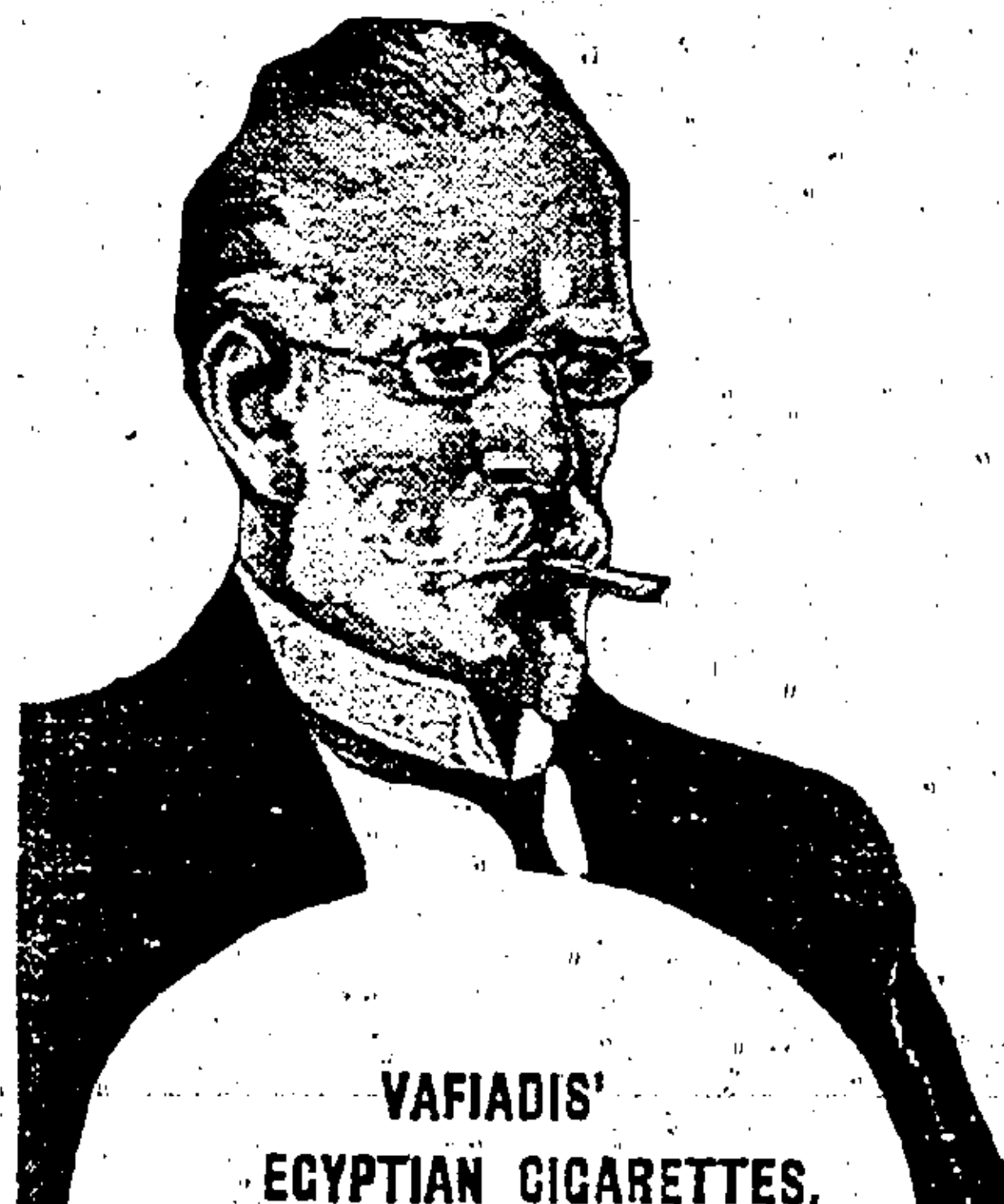
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Imperial Bouquet per 100	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince " " 100	100	4.65
" " " 50	50	2.35
" " " 10	10	.50
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Nectar " " 50	50	2.35
Yildiz " " 25	25	1.10
Club Size " " 10	10	.40
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" " " 50	50	1.85
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HOTEL MANSIONS.

4% FRENCH LOAN.

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THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a first list of subscriptions from here on the 11th INSTANT.

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Issue Price: 68.60

All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full.

Further particulars on application to the
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NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to ADELINA O. DE GUTIERREZ of Hongkong a duplicate certificate of one share in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificate for one share No. 7217 dated 26th October 1895 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for certificate.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

Dated 1st day of December, 1917.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 8th January proximo, at 3 P.M. at the Public Works Department, and before a Committee presided by the Engineer Director of the Public Works, tenders will be received for the contract of "Erection of a building for the Colonial Secretary's Office."

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the building are open to the public at the Public Works Department and in the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, where they can be examined all on week days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 6th December, 1917.
RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA, Engineer Director.

NOTICES.

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JUST TO HAND

CRICKET BATS,

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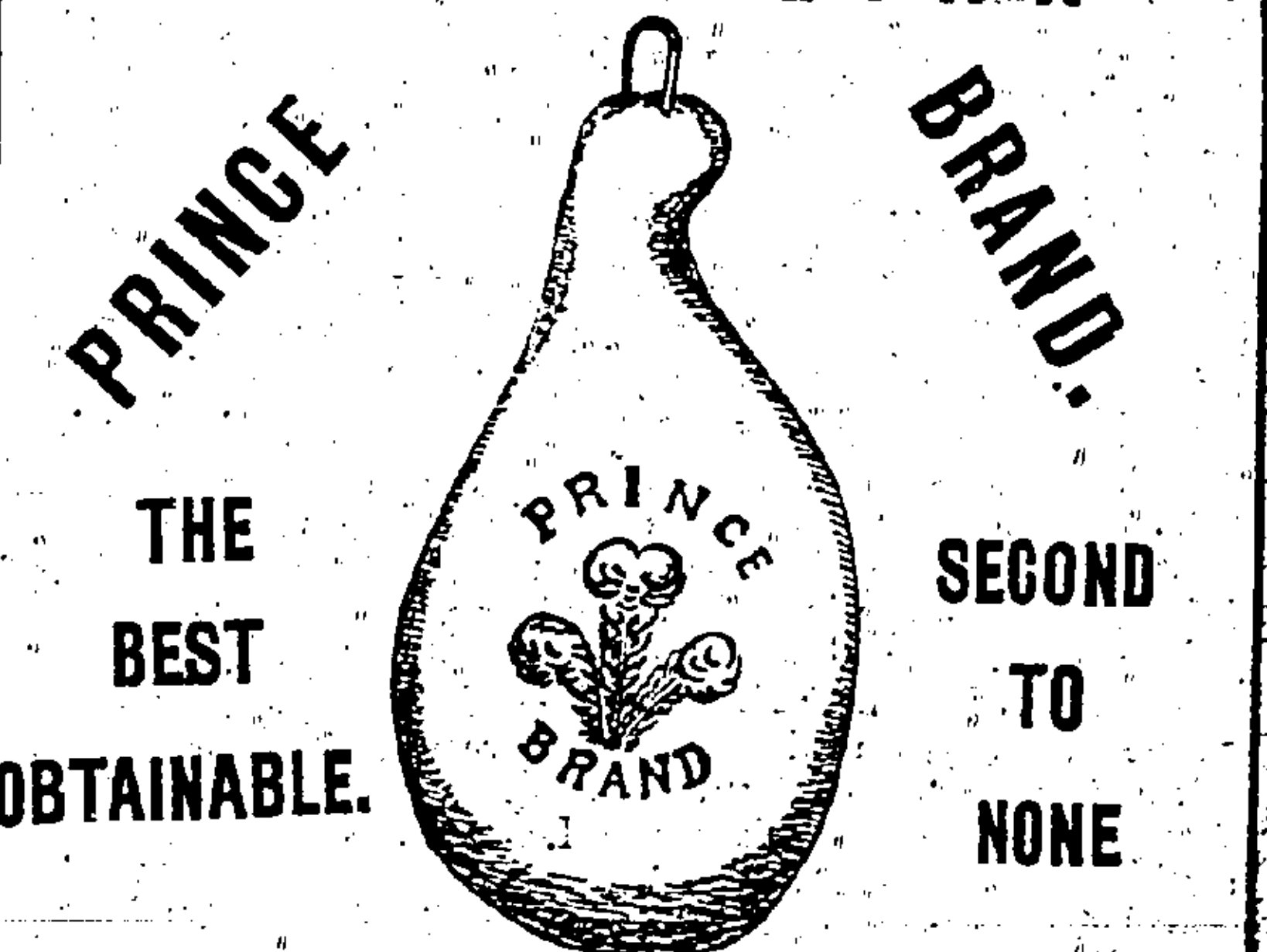
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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

NOTICES.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS. FRANK SMITH & CO. 6, DES VOUEUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

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Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

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THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

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ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1.—\$22.

- 1 Bot. St. Marceau Claret
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry
1 Bot. Port Full Bodied
1 Bot. Gin

- 1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch
1 Bot. Whisky "E" Quality
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky

Case No. 2.—\$28.

- 1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne
1 Bot. Burgundy Beaune
1 Bot. St. Estephe Claret
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Fandeman's
1 Bot. Port Superior Light Invalid

- 1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch
1 Bot. Whisky "E" Quality
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 Bot. Orange Curacao

Case No. 3.—\$32.

- 1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne
1 Bot. O'ld Brown Sherry, "E" Quality
1 Bot. Superior Old Port "A" Quality
1 Bot. Very Fine Old Brown Brandy
1 Bot. "E" Quality
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch
1 Bot. Whisky "E" Quality

- 1 Bot. Killy Liqueur Whisky (Guaranteed 20 years old)
3 Bot. St. Julien Claret
1 Bot. Gin
1 Bot. Orange Curacao

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

McMURRAY.—On December 15th at 160 The Peak, Craigmin East, to Mr. and Mrs. D. McMurray, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1917.

A CALL TO ACTION.

Whatever Lord Lansdowne may have intended his recent letter to the *Daily Telegraph* to convey, there is no doubt that it was hailed by the pacifists as an endorsement of their view that the time had come when the Allies might review their war aims in order to see whether some basis could not be found upon which to talk of peace with the enemy. His communication left the impression that we were fighting for rather vague and nebulous principles and that it would be well to get down to actualities. That his words were decidedly open to that construction is clear from the manner in which the whole British Press, irrespective of political attachments, joined in a chorus of disapproval, while even the Earl of Kerry, Lord Lansdowne's eldest son, and of the same political persuasion as his father, took occasion to dissociate himself from the opinions set forth in the letter. Incidentally, too, there has yet been no disclaimer by Lord Lansdowne himself of the motives imputed to him.

But, whether the writer of this historic letter intended to commit himself to pacifist views or not, we do not in any way regret the publication of the letter, for if it has had served no other purpose it has at least provided an opportunity for British writers and speakers to reveal the true feelings of the nation on this all-important question. And the result has been a complete unanimity of declaration that we cannot as yet think of talking peace with the Germans. Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Gray's Inn on Friday sets forth the official British attitude and is a clear and unambiguous intimation that we intend going on with the war until we have defeated the enemy. In other words, it means that we are not going to be content with any inconclusive peace. As the Prime Minister puts it, there is no halfway house between victory and defeat. The "no great danger of the moment, when we are all feeling the effects of the war, is that we may be diverted by fine-sounding and attractive phrases from the goal we have set out to reach. Mr. Lloyd George very effectively exposed that point when he observed that "League of Nations," "Disarmament," "Arbitration," and "Security" were all great and blessed phrases, but, without the vitalising force of victory, they were nothing but words. What, indeed, can be the possible value of an army undertaking to respect any or either of these things so long as he is left with the power to flout his promises? We do not doubt that Germany would to-morrow subscribe to almost any conditions (on paper) if by so doing she could secure a cessation of the hostilities which are draining her of her life's blood. But are the Allies ever going to be fools enough, after knowing how the Germans went back on the Treaty guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, to place any trust in their word on larger and more comprehensive issues? That, as Mr. Lloyd George very pitifully expressed it, would be "farce in the setting of tragedy." No; we cannot afford to play with great questions like these. We have had one instance of German perfidy which nearly cost the Allies their separate existence. We should be the veriest nincompoops if we ever gave the enemy a bigger opportunity still to accomplish what he has so far been prevented from doing.

The whole point which emerges from the Prime Minister's speech, and it is one with which all level-headed men will agree, is that no mere signing of Treaties can give us security for lasting peace. Before we come to the stage of disarmament, there is more work to be done on the battlefields. We must first remove the enemy's power to repudiate his pledged word; then we can set about framing conditions which will make him impotent for the future. In one of his characteristic epigrams, Mr. Lloyd George says there is nothing so fatal to character as half-finished tasks. The war is half-finished at present. The Allies have to finish it fully and completely; they are absolutely determined to do so. That is the message which, through their Premier, the British people now convey to the Kaiser and all those who stand behind him.

War Lotteries.

Those interested in war lotteries for charitable objects will have noticed recently that some interesting particulars have been published concerning the drawings in the Straits Settlements and the F.M.S. In one case it was stated that a coolie had won the first prize, while the names of other winners have also been published. So far as the Hongkong lottery is concerned, however, no official intimation has gone forth as to the names of the holders of lucky-numbered tickets. In regard to the first prize, an idea was at first circulated that an old Portuguese lady had secured it; then it was said the ticket was bought by a Chinese in Canton; and among the other rumours is that the winning ticket has been lost. Which of these stories is true, we do not know. To set all doubts at rest, however, it would be well if some pronouncement could be made. If the names of the winners cannot be published, at any rate it could be stated whether or not the whole of the prizes have been claimed.

The Mysterious "Peace Offer."

Quite a lot of mystery seems to surround the so-called peace offer from Germany, and, like most mysteries, there is no doubt that the most interesting part is that which is not revealed. It is perfectly clear that Mr. Balfour received a communication from Germany in which it was explicitly stated that "Germany would be glad to make a communication to the British Government regarding peace." This communication, it is true, was communicated "through a neutral diplomatic channel," but it was, nevertheless, unquestionably from the German Government. And that being the case, Mr. Balfour, in his capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs, very properly communicated the matter to the House of Commons and notified our Allies of the nature of the communication. The German Government was also informed by Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the British Government, that we were "prepared to receive any communication Germany desired to make and to discuss it with our Allies." There is no mystery about this. It is perfectly clear, reasonable and logical.

The Mystery?

The mysterious part of the proceedings gradually comes into play from now onward. No answer was received from Germany. Why? After quite a long wait (for it should be borne in mind that Germany's communication was received in September) the German Government has now issued what is termed an official explanation regarding Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons. It is to the effect that Germany had received "through a neutral" communication relating to Germany's war aims; and that because of the fact that the communication "was so couched as to warrant the belief that it was made with the knowledge of Great Britain," the German Government, as it subsequently stated, was glad to make a statement regarding the matter. Then, why does it not do so? The fact of the matter is, as Lord Robert Cecil in one of to-day's telegrams is reported to have said, Germany's "explanation" is simply untrue. It is merely a mendacious statement covering up a futile attempt to put forward a "peace-feeler," which was made for no other purpose than to discover how strong or how weak was the British desire regarding peace. The Germans, it is well-known, have long since been fully aware of the impossibility of their winning the war and they are naturally anxious regarding peace conditions. They, of course, wish to make the least of a bad job; and would like to take advantage of such events as the collapse of Russia, the temporary setback to the Italians, and the feeling of "war weariness" that afflicts a certain section of the British people, in common with those of other countries. The Germans, however, will find that their latest little trick will not deceive anyone, and they will also find that the British will never seek to end the war until what they set out to achieve is accomplished.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN THE SERMON IS GOOD WE NEED NOT MUCH CONCERN OURSELVES ABOUT THE FORM OF THE PULPIT.—*Benjamin Franklin*.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the declaration of a Protectorate over Egypt.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11 7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Religious Meeting.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock will be conducted by Lieut. Sylvester Lee. The meeting is open to all women.

The Misses Woods.

Our readers are reminded of the performance at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday and Thursday night, when the Misses Allen and Doris Woods will appear and introduce many new songs. The public are informed that the pit will not be available on either of these nights, as it has been bought up for the soldiers and sailors. The plan of the stalls and Dress Circle can be seen at the Anderson Music Company's store.

Stolen Sheet Iron.

When charged with the theft of a piece of sheet iron from a Japanese steamer now in port, a Chinese said that he was only given it to carry by another man. Evidence was given by an Indian constable who found the man carrying the iron along the Praya East. The Chief Officer of the ship identified it as the ship's property. Mr. J. R. Wood, the Magistrate who heard the case, sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

A Beggar Fined.

Charged with begging in Queen's Road East, an elderly Chinese told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that he was a carpenter by trade and had come to Hongkong about two months ago to try to find work. After Inspector Sim had stated that the man had been begging in Queen's Road for some time, his Worship imposed a fine of \$1.

For Self-Defence.

For the unlawful possession of a Colt revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition, a Chinese was fined by Mr. Dyer Bell this morning \$100. It was stated that the weapon was found to have been concealed underneath a stove on the Kin Shan Wharf and that the defendant had only arrived in the Colony yesterday from Canada. He told his Worship that he was on his way to Kowloon and that he had heard frequent reports of armed robberies in his country. He intended to use the revolver only in self-defence.

To Much "Medicine."

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, an Indian Watchman, employed at the M. Y. San Biscuit Factory, pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly. He stated that he had been in poor health for some time and that he had been recommended to take alcohol and what he took overcame him. Before that he had been a teetotaler. Sergeant Johnson stated that he found the man very drunk in Wanchai, and Inspector Sim added that the man had been troublesome. He was inclined to be quarrelsome and had previously interfered with an Indian policeman. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Abused His Wife.

A Chinese, formerly employed at Holt's godowns, was charged this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court, with using abusive language towards his wife on Saturday night. Inspector Gordon told his Worship that the woman was an ayah, employed at Mrs. Johnson's, Minden Terrace, Kowloon, and that there had been some misunderstanding between the defendant and the woman for some time past. There had been repeated rows between them, and the man had several times been brought to the Police Station and warned. On Saturday night, he made such a disturbance that he was charged. There was very bad language used. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10 and warned the man that next time he would be sent to prison.

CAMP SERVICE.

Address By Bishop Lander to Defence Corps Members.

On Sunday morning, the Defence Corps Camp at Lowa was visited by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), who held a drum-head service, which was largely attended by those in Camp at the time. There were several other well-known visitors present, among them being the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, C.M.G. (the Officer Administering the Government), H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General Ventrie), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.O. Capt. Cassel, Major Morgan (Commandant), Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (R.), etc.

The service was read by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone (Bishop's Chaplain), and the hymns sung were "Thy Kingdom come, O God," and "O God, our help in ages past."

In the course of his address, Bishop Lander said:—May I speak briefly to you on three words:—Service, sacrifice and spirit? This camp suggests all three. Our Nation has ever in the day honoured the idea of service. The highest subject of the King has for his motto "I serve," and we have ever signed our official letters "your obedient servant," but of recent times the idea has been obscured. We thought the aristocracy were not necessarily the best servants of the State, but those who had the biggest titles or whose grandparents had rendered the service. The popular adage does not suggest the service rendered by a Lord but his self-indulgence. We did not say "as active as a Lord" but "as drunk as a Lord." The aspiration of some was to be rich, and idle, forgetting that happiness is only found in service. All that is now changing. We have universal service. If a man will not serve in some way he has no right to derive benefit from the defence and service of others.

Your camp here is a grand illustration of the duty and joy of service to the State, and through the State to the whole world. There is a solidarity of the race and every man is born in to it not to dominate it but to serve it. On the day war was declared it happened to be returning from Japan and was discussing the situation with a German lady, who said:—"Why cannot England and Germany be allies? Then we could dominate the whole world. I replied that the British ideal was not to dominate, but to serve the world. We have taken Jerusalem not for ourselves but those who will use it best. From whence did we derive this ideal of service of which the war has given us a fresh vision? Not from those who practically defy the state but from the sublime carpenter of Nazareth, from Him who though equal with God took upon Him the form of slave who came not to be served but to serve, who in that very Jerusalem washed his disciples' feet and said "if any man would be great let him be the servant of all."

Universal Service for the benefit of the universe is a Christian ideal that we must keep before us. Secondly, your camp suggests the word sacrifice. You are not here for fun. It is not a picnic, but to many of you it has meant considerable sacrifice. Your business may suffer by your absence; overtime must be put in afterwards, sports must be suspended. For all this the community owes you a debt of gratitude. If it is to do any good, it involves sacrifice. This also has ever been valued by our nation. Who were our popular heroes? Not the men who bought titles by big gifts to a political party and who lived in luxury and squandered or saved big fortunes. Some may have loaded to them but they never admitted them or really respected them. It was the men of the Home Bridge and the lifeboat crews who risked their lives to save others that were the popular heroes and when the war broke out it was the very best who volunteered for the Flying Corps and other most perilous branches of service. Penes exactly expressed it when he represented the miners as going on.

NO LICENCE.

To Get a Free One from the Poor Box.

When an aged Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with hawking without a licence, Inspector O'Sullivan stated that it was the same man who, three or four months ago, told his Worship that he was formerly a junk master but had lost his junk in a typhoon. He (Inspector O'Sullivan) was asked to make enquiries, but the old man had not been found since. His Worship had stated that the man might be given a free licence. "I think the old man is telling the truth. When I knew that he had been arrested I let him out without bail and he has turned up here this morning," added the Inspector.

His Worship:—Can you get him a free licence?
Inspector O'Sullivan:—Your Worship said you would give him one out of the Poor Box.

As his Worship discharged the man and told him he would be given a free licence, the aged defendant expressed thanks by repeatedly saluting.

saying it is because our work is so perilous that so many want to do it. Self-sacrifice of men, wives and mothers has become universal. Now we despise a selfish man, not only the selfish creature who robs a girl of her priceless jewel of purity to satisfy his lust or who cheats at cards or who tempts others to drink to excess, but now we realise as never before that none of us liveth to himself and that self-denial in the use of every luxury and even the necessities of life is essential to all right thinking British people. From whence comes the ideal of sacrifice? I believe from the Father of us all. It has been finely said that "God is an act of eternal sacrifice and Christ the reproduction of that act in time." The man made in God's image, in after all God's Son and when once faced with realities, he begins to show marks of his parentage by sacrificing himself. God is no neutral potentate but "He solved that He gave His son." Yes, He Himself took our nature upon Him and was willing to suffer even the cross of shame. "He emptied Himself." The war has in many cases proved the vindication of the cross of Christ, and of His teaching. Many a man has saved his life as by sacrificing it for others. If we cannot go to the front we must at least sacrifice our time, our money and our pleasure for the cause for which others are sacrificing their all. There must be universal sacrifice as well as universal service. The spirit of our service and sacrifice is all important. We are not fighting for more territory, for wider fields of trade, or for any material advantage. Before the war we were too materialistic. "Will it pay?" was the first question. "What is he worth?" we asked when we meant not his character which is the only permanent asset but how much money he has got. If the average Englishman thought out his desire for his old age and his children's future it was first largely a matter of being prosperous, and comfortable. Now we realise that national honour is more valuable than material wealth. The war is spiritual. We are fighting because Right is more important than Might, Principle than Policy, Conscience than Convenience. Victory for any nation that has not learnt this lesson and has not the right spirit would be worse than defeat, because a worse materialism might ensue. No, we know that the all-important thing for any people is not even the strength of its Army, but the efficiency of its Navy, but the spirit of its people, the spirit of righteousness and honour. It will profit nothing if a man or a nation gain the whole world and lose his soul or the soul of his people. We must come back to the Christ Himself.

Both before and after the service the party was conducted round the Camp and avoided Penes exactly expressed it when he represented the miners as going on.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We are interested, remember the Spectator, to observe how the much-lauded "business man," when called in to help the mere politician, makes it his first business to "shatter the popular delusions fostered by those who eclogised his coming. Lord Rhonda, on becoming Food Controller, made it clear that the clamour against "profiteering" had very little substance. Similarly, Lord Ascham Geddes has disposed of the foolish talk about the "Cuberts" of Whitehall, by showing that in any case we must retain for national work many young men of military age. Every right minded young Englishman would be glad to join the colours, but it is not every one who can be spared for the Navy or the Army.

We are all interested in the fate of "Tipperary," that most tragic song in British history, to the strains of which the old army marched to its death. Major Corbett Smith, in his new book, thus described its position to-day:—"It seems now almost on a par with the National Anthem of the Allies. For it is often sung at the end of a Concert with 'God Save the King' and very frequently the men rise to their feet for the singing of it. Several times I have seen it noted in the Press that 'Tipperary' is dead. That is incorrect. It has become canonical, if one may use the term, by reason of its association with the men of the old army, and so it is sung on special occasions only." Little did the composer dream that his tune, written for an hour, would become a landmark in British history!

How the enemy countries are being drained of their population by the war is indicated from their own information by Dr. Julius Racz, the well-known Magyar statistician, in a long article entitled "The Decline of the Population" in the *Vilva*. Excluding Austria, he says, "Hungary's losses alone in heroic dead are reckoned at 700,000 to the end of 1916. Nor can we even yet approximately count number of incurables, cripples hastened by war privations." The number of births in Hungary, which was 765,891 in 1912, fell in 1916 to 333,551; in other words, the fall was more than half, while the deaths among the civilian population only diminished from 138,144 in 1915 to 428,057 in 1916, no real decrease in proportion to the wholesale withdrawal of men from civilian life. In 1914 there were an excess of 240,767 births over deaths among the civilian population, which has changed to an excess of deaths over births of 48,482 in 1915, and 94,500 in 1916.

The recent sale by auction of the cottage in Shrewsbury, in which lived Thomas Parr, who is traditionally supposed to have lived to the extraordinary age of 152 years, has once more revived interest in that popular instance of abnormal longevity. The common tradition recorded everywhere and almost universally believed, about Old Parr is that he was born in 1483 and died in 1635 at the age of 152. He was an ordinary farmer and lived and worked all his life at Alderbury in the county of Shrewsbury, but having become a celebrity on account of his great age the Earl of Arundel induced him in the last year of his life to go to London where he was introduced to King Charles I. and where dying in a few months he was buried by the King's order in Westminster Abbey. Upon his tomb there it was inscribed that he was the longest-lived man in England and that he lived to the age of 152 years. The King's entourage, and the fact of the circulation of the blood, made a post-mortem examination and in his report mentions his age, but takes care to state that it was furnished by the person who accompanied Parr to London.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

BOLD ROBBERIES NEAR CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—Through the medium of your valuable columns, I beg to bring to the notice of the high officials at Canton the daring robberies taking place in broad daylight at Chin Kai market town and Tung-tan-ha Railway Station in Tung Koon District, twenty odd miles beyond the New Territories. About ten days ago, some three hundred robbers, with arms and ammunition, disguised as soldiers, marched right in to the Chin Kai market at about 6 o'clock in the morning. As soon as the robbers arrived there, they began to attack the pawn shops. Fortunately these houses were well built in good concrete, and the robbers were unable to break in. Then they set fire to the pawn shops, and in consequence various other shops in the vicinity were entirely gutted. The total of houses destroyed was about twenty, and the loss of property is considerable. When the villagers in the neighbourhood of the market heard the alarm they combined together to fight against the robbers. As the arms of the villagers were not as good as those of the robbers, they were badly defeated, and about twenty of them were killed. About half a dozen of them did not take up arms against the robbers, but were taken away and shot or stabbed to death on the way without mercy. Finally when the robbers found out they could not remain longer in the market, they decided on kidnapping the people. Altogether about 21 persons were taken away and confined in the robbers' village some ten miles away from the Tung-tan-ha Railway Station and detained for ransom. The day after that, the robbers discovered that nine men out of the captives were without means, and consequently they were released. The rest of the twelve were still held for ransom. Five days ago, two robbers accompanied one of the captives and boldly went back to the Chin Kai market and demanded \$3,000 and 50 taels of good Macao opium for the release of the 12 persons kidnapped. Nobody would dare touch those two robbers or even ill-treat them, for if the two marauders were either detained or killed by the market people, all the captives would lose their lives.

Although these matters were reported to the Tung Koon Magistrate a day after the robberies, and a telegram was sent to the Military and Civil Governors of Canton, it is over a week now since this occurred and the officials still take no steps to tack the robbers, neither do they send soldiers to protect the place. A telegram published in the local Chinese papers a few days ago states that the Military Governor of Canton has received a message from the Tung Koon Magistrate saying that he will personally lead a regiment of soldiers to the robbers, but still he has not done so.

Just two days ago, another bold kidnapping case took place at the Tung-tan-ha Railway Station boundary. A man named Yee, who has some means, had prepared to come to the Hongkong with his grandson on the 12th inst. When he arrived at his friend's house in Tung-tan-ha market town he was requested to stay overnight there. On the morning of the 13th inst., Yee came out to the Railway Station about thirty yards from the market to board the train for Hongkong. When this man and his grandson reached the Railway Station boundary, two kidnappers walked out to him and asked him to follow them; whereupon, when about 150 yards from the station, more robbers were seen waiting to help. Unfortunately this same man had been kidnapped once last year, and it had cost a few thousand dollars for his release. I wonder whether the officials will still shut their ears and let these serious matters continually

LOCAL WEDDING.

Mr. C. Edgecumbe—Miss Constance Martin.

A pretty wedding took place this afternoon at St. John's Cathedral, the contracting parties being Mr. Clifford Edgecumbe, of Messrs. Snowman and Company, and Miss Constance Martin, daughter of Captain Martin, of Hongkong. Both parties are well known in the Colony and, as was to be expected, there was a large attendance at the church, which had been most tastefully decorated with white chrysanthemums and palms.

The service, which was conducted by the Rev. O. L. Cooper, was choral. Mr. Denman Fuller being at the organ. The hymns sung were "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden" and "O Perfect Love". The bride, who was charmingly attired, was attended by Miss Violet Martin, sister, Miss Annie Miller, and Miss Sheila Tisdale. The bride carried a bouquet of white roses, and the bridesmaids baskets of pink and white roses. Mrs. Martin, the mother of the bride, carried a bouquet of violets. Mr. Thomson undertook the duties of best man and the bride was given away by Mr. J. H. Wallace.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Kingsclere. The newly-married couple were the recipients of numerous and costly presents.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of December 16 as follows:—Lau Chi-lak, the Commander for the Swatow expeditionary force, has reported that Swatow is captured. The enemy's troops fled by sea and the troops from Fokien also retired.

Lau Chi-lak has been appointed Defence Commissioner of Swatow by the Canton Government.

On hearing that Tang Shao-yi intended to return to his village and Wu Ting-fang to Shanghai, Luk Wing-ting wired them to remain, saying that although the mediation has not succeeded their wise advice on other matters will be appreciated.

Lung Chai-kwong has received instructions from Peking to the effect that he may accept the service of the two gunboats Kong Kung and Kwong Lu. The British Minister has been requested to notify the Hongkong Government to see to the matter.

Ching Pik-kong is appointed by the Canton Government as Commander-in-Chief of the Fokien expeditionary force and the cruisers and gunboats under his control will be divided into three squadrons. They will leave Whampoa in successive batches.

Shark Caught Off the Lyn.

A shark, estimated to weigh 100lb, was hooked by Mr. White Wickham while sea angling off Lyn mouth, North Devon, but after an exciting fight of three quarters of an hour it broke away. The shark towed the boat about a quarter of a mile.

happen. Since these horrible robberies, all the inhabitants in living unhappily and in uneasiness. Business is at a standstill at present. All the villages and the market town have to hire men to watch the houses, and have to pay high prices for them. If the officials would pay more attention to these matters, I dare say the robbers would not be so bold in broad daylight. Had the robbers would not have dared to kidnap the man. In future, I should say, nobody will dare to go to that station for a train to Hongkong. It is very bad for business communications, and doubtless it will affect the railway considerably.

Hoping that the high officials of Canton and the Tung Koon Magistrate will take up immediate steps to attack the robbers' villages and effect the release of the captives without further delay.

Yours etc.

L. F. W.

Hongkong, 16th Dec., 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS

FOR

HOME FED

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS,
CAPONS, CHICKENS, HAMS,

&c. &c.

SHOULD BE SENT IN AS EARLY AS
POSSIBLE TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED.

STOCK OF
RELIEF PEN NIBS

\$2.50 PER GROSS.

VENUS COPYING PENCILS

\$2.50 PER BOX.

CONTAINING ONE DOZEN.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, Wyndham Street. Telephone 440.

MURDER CHARGE.

"A Cold-Blooded and Calculated Affair."

Two Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, on remand, charged with the murder of the accountant of the Po On Insurance Company, whose premises are in Winglok Street, on the August 21.

Mr. L. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, the first defendant being represented by Mr. R. C. Faithfull and the second by Mr. Bulmer Johnson.

In opening the case, Mr. Longinotto said that the murder, with which the accused were charged, was so cold-blooded and calculated that it would even surprise his Worship, experienced as he was. The deceased was an accountant in the Po On Insurance Company and the second defendant was the sheriff. Therefore the second defendant would know what money had come into the business during the day. The first defendant had previously been employed there also. Undoubtedly the whole thing had been engineered by the second accused, and he, knowing that there was something like \$5,000 in the safe, went to the first defendant and the question of robbing the Po On Company was discussed in all its details with other men, one of whom was a fitter employed by the Tramway Company and another man whom they did not quite know. When it was pointed out that many people lived on the same floor, the first defendant stated that it was impossible to do the work without killing deceased. In all probability the second defendant knew where the accountant of the firm kept his keys. The whole thing presented a story which was almost smug—it was so barefaced. The medical evidence showed that deceased had been strangled and, for theatrical effect, the murderers had sprinkled his body with a powder, probably to suggest that deceased had taken something to kill himself, and seven steps from the bottom were a couple of knives most carefully laid up against the banisters.

Evidence was given by Dr. McFarlane to the effect that he made a post mortem examination of the body and was of the opinion that death was due to asphyxiation.

The rest of the evidence given this afternoon was formal in character.

LOSING NERVOUS ENERGY.

Everybody has some store of nervous energy. When work or worry without sufficient rest exhausts this store, a condition results that medical men call neurasthenia.

It is commonly met with in those who have had keen anxieties. Also those who have cared for sick relatives, and business men who worry over their affairs and neglect to take proper rest. Women who work beyond their strength, anyone who has too much excitement and too little rest may show the symptoms.

The signs are clear. Your complexion becomes pale, you imagine unpleasant things, your brain insists on working when you want to go to sleep. Sometimes you are melancholy. Things that used to please you no longer do so. Constipation is usually present. You worry about yourself and your work and cannot forget your anxieties.

No doctor can cure neurasthenia; you have to do it yourself. First, worry less and don't overtax your strength; then, begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for they supply new blood to feed your worn-out nerves and so steadily build up your health. Obtainable from Chemists everywhere, also \$1.50 the bottle, \$8/- for six, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

HER EYES AND COMPLEXION

should add to every woman's charm. Pinkettes clear the skin of pimples and blotches, dispel Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, ill-smelling breath. Give the bright eye of health.

PINKETTES

As gentle as nature. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CRUISER YACHT in splendid condition. Apply "Yachtsman" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOINT SERVICE

of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KONINGINDER

NEDERLANDEN,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 21st December, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th December, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th December, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1917.

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From VANCOUVER & JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"MAYACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M. 27th December, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 22nd December, 1917, at 10.00 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

-- for him!

When a man can say of your Gift: "Just what I most need," then you've pleased him. How about Socks, Ties or Gloves? Any of these are sure to please, and we can show you a large selection of other articles equally acceptable.

Call and inspect them at

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 129

Powell
TELEPHONE 346

NOVELTIES

IN NECKWEAR.

Consignment of
GENTLEMEN'S TIES, the

Designs of which have been taken from the

WESTERN FRONT.

They are made in a GOOD QUALITY SILK
and are very EFFECTIVE.

DANCE MUSIC

FOR THE COMING SEASON
WALTZES.

"LEGEND OF THE SEA" "CECELE"
"TESORO MIO" "MODESTY"
"DESTINY" "YEUX TURQUOISES"

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

ETC. ETC. ETC.

SEE WINDOW

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the festive season may be obtained from us at the following reduced rates.

No. 1 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Moet & Chandon," Quart	
1 "Blackberry Brandy	
1 "D.O.M.	Pint
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX	Quart
1 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 "Port, Euperb Tawny	
2 "Claret, St. Julien	Quarts
1 "Sherry, Old Brown,	
1 "Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.O.L."	
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot," Quart	
1 "D.O.M.	Pint
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's	
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX	
1 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
2 "Port, Tawny Dry	
2 "Claret, St. Julien	Quart
1 "Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.O.L."	
1 "Sherry "Vino de Paso"	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 "Peppermint, Get Freres	Pint
1 "D.O.M.	
2 "Rich Old Port	
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 "Brandy 20 year Old	Quart
1 "Sherry, Amontillado W.S.	
2 "Claret Madoc	
1 "Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.O.L."	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc. - MINA **Karlson Dock**

TOWN OFFICE
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

TROUBLE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

London, December 15. The "Times" Washington correspondent says: Mr. Lansing has received a telegram from the Consul at Vladivostok stating that serious fighting has broken out among the Russian military factions and urging the despatch of American troops.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Foreign Office till last evening had not received confirmation of the reported Japanese occupation of Vladivostok. It was however described as conceivable that Japan in order to protect the accumulation of Allied stores may have decided on such action. The "Daily Mail" Tientsin correspondent says: The prompt despatch of Chinese troops to Harbin has eased the situation.

BRITISHERS DETAINED IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, December 15. The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd states: Over 150 Britishers, including women and children have been detained owing to the detention of certain Russians in Great Britain. They are now permitted to obtain passports.

BIG BANK AMALGAMATION.

London, December 15. Arrangements have been made for the amalgamation of the National and Provincial Bank of England, the Union of London and Smith's Bank. The joint deposits aggregate \$150,000,000.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

London, December 16. A deputation of members of the House of Commons, representing constituencies engaged in the cotton industry, headed by Mr. Nuttall waited on the Shipping Controller, in whose unavoidable absence Sir Leo Chiozza money deposed. Replying to several views he said the War Cabinet had instructed the Shipping Controller to maintain the rate of cotton supply which was secured in 1917 as far as it was achievable in view of the tonnage situation. Notwithstanding that one half of our ships were engaged in war purposes and all the losses falling to the remaining half, the Ministry of Shipping contrived in 1917 to bring into the United Kingdom almost an equal quantity of cotton as the year before the war. The trade would have had all it needed if there had not been so great a call on cotton for explosives. He could make no promise regarding the importation in 1918, owing to the uncertainty of losses but he hoped to be able to carry out the War Cabinet's wishes regarding cotton. He denied that a number of cotton ships had been lost. The greater part of the cargo of the steamer Red Bridge was saved and the cotton despatched Bridge was sent from one port to another. The success of the Admiralty convoy protecting scheme was magnificent and it was hoped to further improve it.

TURKEY AND PEACE.

London, December 15. The "Daily Mail" Washington correspondent says: It is reported that Mukhtar Bey, one of the Turkish delegates conferring at Berne on the exchange of prisoners asked Constantinople for power to negotiate a separate peace.

ALLIED PURCHASES IN AMERICA.

London, December 15. It is officially stated that an Inter-Ally Council on War Purchases will be finally established and will sit alternately at London and Paris. Its primary object is the consideration of the needs of the Allies for purchases in the United States. The Council will indicate priorities, but the final decision in connection therewith will be made at Washington.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS IN AMERICA.

Washington, December 15. The Fuel Administration has decreed several lightless nights weekly for the purpose of not only saving coal but "to provide startling visual evidence that the United States is engaged in the conduct of the greatest world war." The decree bans everywhere illuminated signs, advertisements, searchlights, and external ornamental illuminations. It also prohibits lights in the interior of stores and offices other than business places when not open.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

Melbourne, December 15. Three thousand women participated in an enthusiastic conscription demonstration at the Auditorium. Mr. Hughes was accorded a great reception and strongly appealed to women to support the Government's proposals.

Sydney, December 15. Mr. Wattspeth is of opinion that the result of the Referendum depends upon New South Wales, particularly upon the vote of the metropolis.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Parades.
Tuesday, December 18.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (No. 2 Company).

Wednesday, December 19.—No. 2 Platoon.

Thursday, December 20.—No. 3 Company and Ambulance Platoon (under own Chief Inspector).

Friday, December 21.—No. 1 Platoon.

Rides of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons will be inspected by the Musketry Officers immediately after the fall-in and before roll-call.

Musketry Course—Part 1.

There will be no further practice until Sunday, January 6. Details of scores to date and analysis of same are posted at Headquarters Club.

Unit Commanders are required to make themselves familiar with same for the purpose of future reference.

176 of all ranks have fired to date. Ten have qualified as marksmen, and 59 as first-class shots. Highest score to date is 112.

Uniform. Members for whom orders for new uniform have been issued are directed to attend without delay at Noordin's for fitting.

Band and Orchestra.

Tuesday, December 18.—Band Practice.

Wednesday, December 19.—Clarionets.

Friday, December 21.—Band Practice.

Applications, Correspondence &c. All applications, correspondence &c. (excepting reports) will in future be addressed to Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant, only, and delivered at the Police Reserve Headquarters Office, not to his business or private address.

Strength.

Ambulance P.O. 142 Chan Pak Heng is invalided off. Bugler 29 Chan Chin Yau, having returned to the Colony, rejoins the Buglers and Drummers.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE—DIV. 1.

R. E. Reserves v. St. Joseph's College.

Played on the Club Ground on Saturday last. In anticipation of a good game, quite a crowd of spectators came to witness this match and were in no way disappointed. About ten minutes from the start, the College scored through Omar. The R. E. goalie, evidently thinking the ball was going outside, made no attempt to save. This reverse put the Sappers on their mettle, and from a good centre, Baker equalised. Just before half time, Osborne gave the soldiers the lead, the ball going in off one of the College backs. Half time.—R. E. Reserves, 2; St. Joseph's, 1.

The second half was just as sternly contested as the first, but the shooting of the Sappers was much better than that of their opponents. The second half was not very old as Osborne again scored with a lovely shot from long range, giving the goalie no chance. Although two goals in arrears, the College were having their full share of the game, and severely tested the R. E. defence. Once the outside right broke clean through on his own, only to send the ball yards high over the bar. The Sappers came again, and from a centre Baker headed through, although the ball appeared to be through before he got it. This put the result beyond doubt. The College made some good attempts to reduce the lead, but the score remained in favour of the R. E. Reserves by 4 goals to 1.

Comments.—The R. E. Reserves have further strengthened their team by the inclusion of Osborne, recently arrived in the Colony, and it must be said his play is far above the average 2nd League football. No doubt he will find his place in the first team at an early date. Waller and Simonds defended well, while Millard put in some good centres from outside right. For the College, Johnson was a tower of strength in the half-back line, and Hyndman and Omar worked hard in the forward line. The goalie did not appear to be at all comfortable, being somewhat on the nervous side.

Staff & Depts. v. Kowloon. Played on the Navy Ground last Saturday. The following were the teams:—

Kowloon.—Jennings; Hamilton, Eardley, Muskett, Rasmussen, Setton; Tatum, Mason, Pasco, Muebin, Taylor.

Staff & Depts.—Glensay; Lawrence, Wain; Ellerby, Knight, Strang; Kirby, O'Connor, Taylor, Pierce, Sheriff.

Both these teams occupy a lowly position in the League table. Play was of a very even character, the teams being well matched. For the Staff & Depts. Taylor and Connor scored in the first half, Pasco replying for Kowloon. The second half was fought in most determined fashion, but the soldiers lasted the better. Further goals were added by Taylor for the Staff & Depts., while Pasco again scored for his side. Result.—Staff and Depts., 3; Kowloon, 2.

The Staff and Depts. have quite a good defence, with O'Connor and Taylor playing a good game in the forward line. Kowloon have a few alterations again this week. Pasco and Muskett played quite a good game for their side. Both these teams play quite good football, and may yet surprise some of the more formidable Clubs.

United Services League.

H.K. Defence Corps v. Middlesex Regt.

Played on the Club Ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday last. The teams were as follows:—

Middlesex Regt.—Turner; Fawthrop, Fisher; Fawcett, Fossey, Allen; Walden; Watia; Sayers, Jarvis, Scroton.

Defence Corps.—Goldenberg; McCubben, Cave; Castells, Stewart, Rodgers; Wood, Gerrard, Irvine, McTavish, Bailton. Referee.—Mr. Wright.

As anticipated, this was a very even and well contested game. The Defence Corps made the running pretty hot, but the Mid-

dlesex defence was very sound. Turner saving shots in fine style. At the other end, Sayers tested Goldenberg with a hot drive, but the latter was quite equal to the occasion. The Middlesex opened the second half in fine style, and it was not long ere they took the lead. Watts doing the needful. The Defence Corps strived hard to rob their opponents of the lead, but it was some considerable time before they succeeded, when McTavish brought the scores level. Both sides now worked hard to get the lead and a few minutes from time Gerrard netted for the Defence Corps, from a fine centre by Wood. This goal was well worked for by the right wing. Nothing further was scored, the Corps winning by 2 goals to 1.

Comments.—The chief feature of the match was the fine passing of the Defence Corps forwards. This was most noticeable with the right wing, who were always a great source of trouble to the backs. Sayers made many individual efforts to get through on his own, but did not succeed. On the run of the play the Corps deserved to win by the odd goal.

CRICKET.

Kowloon v. C.R.C.

These teams met in a League match at Causeway Bay on Saturday, the result being a walk-over for the visitors; due to the fine batting of Robinson, Claxton and Joseland and the effective bowling of Cobb and Stalker. Scores:—

Kowloon.
F. Wheeler, b Yew Man Tsun 1
J. Stalker, c Kwok Shui Yau, b Yew Man Tsun 19
L. J. Blackburn, c Yew Man Tsun, b Un Hui Fan 1
A. A. Claxton, not out 56
F. E. Joseland, c Kwok Shui Yau, b Yew Man Tsun 46
R. E. Lindell, c and b Un Hui Fan 0
J. P. Robinson, not out 70
L. E. S. Hodge, P. H. Cobb, A. de Souza and R. Pestonji did not bat.

Extras... 5
Total (5 wks)... 198

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Un Hui Fan... 14 2 76 2
Yew Man Tsun... 11 1 53 3
Ho Wing Kin... 3 0 22 0
Ng Sze Kwong... 4 0 42 0

C. R. C.
Ng Sze Yuen, c Blackburn, b Stalker 7
Ho Wing Kin, run out 12
Un Hui Fan, c Claxton, b Stalker 0
Gao Lee, b Cobb 7
Yew Man Tsun, run out 2
H. Ching, b Cobb 0
Kwok Shui Yau, b Cobb 1
Wei Le San, b Stalker 0
Ng Sze Kwong, b Cobb 13
Wong Po Kwong, not out 0
A. Kew, b Stalker 0
Extras... 6

Total... 48

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Cobb... 11 2 25 4
Stalker... 10 2 17 4

University v. Hongkong C.C.

This friendly game ended in a victory for the University by 18 runs. The feature of the game was the large number of "catches." Scores:—

The University.
R. A. Ponsoby, c Fane, c Marley, b Syme Thompson 0
F. A. Redmond, b Pearce 32
G. E. Marley, b Gray 13
K. Brayshaw, c Jacks, b Pearce 18
J. D. Wright, c Evans, b Pearce 10
A. H. Ramjahn, c Mayhew, b Pearce 4
Pearce... 4
W. Gittins, c and b Pearce 6
G. Hall, not out 12
J. M. Jock, c Jacks, b Gray 0
D. K. Samy, b Pearce 0
Cheah Toon Lock, b Pearce 4
Extras... 17

Total... 109

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Syme Thompson... 5 0 12 1
Gray... 12 0 50 2
Pearce... 8 0 31 7

H. K. C. C.
T. E. Pearce, c Wright, b Marley 15
Capt. E. H. Gray, c Redmond, b Brayshaw 12
Lt. H. E. Murray, b Brayshaw 10
M. M. Mass, run out 7
Major Mayhew, b Brayshaw 1
Lt. J. E. McConnell, b Brayshaw 3

F. Syme Thompson, c Redmond, b Marley 2
F. W. Evans, c Ponsoby, b Brayshaw 24
H. E. Hollands, c Jack, b Marley 6
Dr. G. E. Aubrey, not out 7
P. Jacks, c Samy, b Marley 2
Extras... 3

Total... 93

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Brayshaw... 14 1 45 5
Marley... 13 3 2 43 4

Craigengower v. Royal Engineers.

Playing at home on Saturday, Craigengower were badly defeated in a friendly game, mainly due to the good bowling of Cripwell, who took seven wickets for 22 runs. Scores:—

Royal Engineers.
McGregor, run out 18
Gordon, c. Norris, b. Grimmett 0
Adams, c. Grimmett... 11
Reakes, b. Graham... 31
Lucas, l.b.w. b. Graham... 5
Pascoe, b. Grimmett... 8
Cripwell, c. and b. Grimmett... 6
Charters, c. Norris, b. Grimmett 3
White, c. Norris, b. Graham... 3
Heath, b. Graham... 3
Townsend, not out... 8
Extras... 12

Total... 105

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Graham... 17 1 49 4
Grimmett... 14 1 38 5
Abbas... 3 1 8 0

Craigengower.
R. Beas, c. Pascoe, b. Cripwell 7
J. D. Norris, c. Adams, b. Cripwell 13
A. W. Grimmett, b. Cripwell 0
L. A. Rose, b. Reakes 1
M. H. Abbas, b. Cripwell 1
J. S. Graham, not out 6
F. Rapp, run out 1
F. G. Thompson, b. Cripwell 2
O. Sara, b. Cripwell 0
D. K. Kharas, b. Reakes 5
S. Jex, l.b.w., b. Cripwell 1
Extras... 11

Total... 47

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Cripwell... 9 2 14 2
Reakes... 8 5 0 22 7

LAWN TENNIS.

The Ladies' Tennis Shield. The third annual match for the Ladies' Tennis Shield was played at the Ladies' Recreation Club on Saturday on a rather heavy damp ground with the following result:—

Peak Club.
Mrs. Athol Anderson and Miss Ventris lost to Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith 4-6

Beat Mrs. Draper and Miss Robinson... 6-4
Beat Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nesbit 6-5
Beat Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Soeters... 6-3

Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson beat Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith 6-3
Lost to Mrs. Draper and Miss Robinson... 2-6
Lost to Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nesbit... 5-8
Beat Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Soeters... 6-4

Totals... 41-37

Ladies' Recreation Club.
Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nesbit beat Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith... 6-1
Beat Mrs. Draper and Miss Robinson... 6-2
Beat Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson... 6-5

Lost to Mrs. Anderson and Miss Ventris... 5-6
Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Soeters lost to Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith... 1-6
Lost to Mrs. Draper and Miss Robinson... 5-6
Lost to Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson... 4-6
Lost to Mrs. Anderson and Miss Ventris... 3-6

Totals... 36-38

United Services R.C.
Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith lost to Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson 3-6
Beat Mrs. Anderson and Miss Ventris... 6-4
Lost to Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nesbit... 1-6
Beat Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Soeters... 6-1

Mrs. Draper and Miss Robinson beat Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson... 6-2
Lost to Mrs. Anderson and Miss Ventris... 4-6

Totals... 34-37

The Peak Club is the winner for the first time, the winner of the two previous years having been the Ladies' Recreation Club.

Ladies' Championship. The following are results in the Ladies' Championship singles:—

Mrs. Kent, L.R.C., beat Mrs. Lindell, U.S.R.C.
Mrs. Bell, L.R.C., beat Miss Mitchell, Tai Koo.
Miss Wilkinson, L.R.C., beat Mrs. Beckwith, U.S.R.C.
Mrs. Digby, L.R.C., beat Miss Ahlong, C.R.C.

The semi-finalists, who all belong to the Ladies' Recreation Club, meet as follows:—

Mrs. Kent v. Mrs. Bell to-day, 17th inst.
Miss Wilkinson v. Mrs. Digby, Wednesday, 19th inst.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion issued by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Camp.
Parades for Saturday and Sunday, 22nd and 23rd December, 1917.

Parade Lawn Camp 5.30 p.m. and march to Shatin, bivouac for the night, 22/23 December, at Shatin and move on to Hongkong on the 23rd December, starting at 9.30 a.m.

The whole of these operations will be under a general and special idea.

The Commandant hopes that as many men as possible (even if they have completed their 8 or 4 days attendance) will attend this final parade. For the convenience of those who are unable to get out to Lowu on Saturday, the 22nd December, arrangements will be made for the 8.05 a.m. (mail) on 23rd to stop at Shatin.

With reference to the above, in order to make the necessary arrangements for messing and transport, members are requested to report at once to their Platoon Commanders:—

(a) Whether they will proceed to Lowu Camp.

(b) Whether they will come out to Shatin by train on Sunday. Platoon Commanders to render a report of approximate numbers under (a) and (b) to the Adjutant at Headquarters before 9.30 a.m. on the 19th December.

Officers will report in writing to the Adjutant whether they will attend under (a) or (b). Those in Camp and who will be present on Saturday will report to the Orderly Sergeant.

Reference Infantry Battalion Orders dated 19.11.17, the train and ferry arrangements for Saturday and Sunday, 22nd and 23rd December, and the baggage arrangements for 22nd December are cancelled.

Parade.
No. 6 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Sections 13, 14, and 15 and men of No. 16 Section who have not attended Camp) will parade at Hung Hom Station at 7.30 a.m. on December 23rd for a Field Day.

Dress:—Marching order without greatcoats, waterbottles filled, sandwiches in haversacks. The attendance at this parade is compulsory for all under the age of 45 unless leave off has been obtained from the Platoon Commander. This leave will only be granted under very special circumstances. The Platoon Commander will submit a report of the numbers who will attend by 9.30 a.m. on the 19th instant.

Beachley Dock Scheme. The military authorities have now taken over the work of completing the new Standard Shipyard at Chepstow. Eight new slipways, ranging in length from 500 to 700 feet, are being laid down. Work in connection with the Beachley scheme is being pushed on, and the railway line is practically ready for use. Efforts are to be made to provide billets for 100 men to be released for work at Messrs. Finch's shipyard at Chepstow, and the Central Billposting Board are endeavouring to find accommodation at Monmouth for men engaged on the Beachley Admiralty Dock works.

Lost to Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nesbit... 2-6
Beat Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Soeters... 6-5

Totals... 34-37

The Peak Club is the winner for the first time, the winner of the two previous years having been the Ladies' Recreation Club.

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Mrs. Kent v. Mrs. Bell to-day, 17th inst.
Miss Wilkinson v. Mrs. Digby, Wednesday, 19th inst.

THE UNIVERSITY BAZAAR.

A Useful Sum for the Tientsin Flood Relief Fund.

The students of the University have by their recent efforts raised a sum of more than \$9,000 on behalf of the sufferers in North China. There are various expenses to be met, but it is hoped to be able to send nearly \$9,000 to the committee organising the relief work.

The students wish to thank all of those who are not members of the University and who assisted in the concert, dramatic performances, or who presented donations in money or goods for this cause. It is impossible to name all the many people who so readily responded to the appeal, but the following are among the principal donors:—

Subscribers:—St. Stephen's Girls' School (\$208), Mrs. Cheung Pat Sze (\$200), Sir Charles Eliot and Mr. Chan Pak Chun (each \$100), Messrs. Harshia & Co. (\$51), Hon. Mr. Lan Ona Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kwong, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. H. Nemesse, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Leung Yan Po, Mr. Lai Kwai Pui and Prof. J. D. Wright (each \$50), Mrs. N. J. Stabb and Mrs. H. E. Pollock (each \$30), Mr. Chan Kung Ya, Mr. Onia U Tin, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland (each \$25), Messrs. Lo and Lo, Mr. Li Po Kwai and Mrs. Ho Fook (each \$20).

Donors of goods for the Bazaar:—Chinese Ladies Work Party, Canton Nan-yang Brothers Tobacco Co., Mr. Li Po Kwai, Mrs. Ho Kwong, Mr. Leung Yan Po, Mr. and Mrs. Tsoi Cheong, Mr. Kwan Wai Kwan, Mr. Lai Hsi Chi, the Sun Co. Ltd., the Wing On Co. Ltd., St. Paul's Girls' College, the Kwong Sang Hong Ltd., Dr. Ma Luk, Mr. Tee Chuen Sing, Tso Tak Tong, Wing Ma Tea Firm, Bon Ton, Italian Convent, St. Stephen's Girls' College, the Bellis Girls' School, the British American Tobacco Co., Ah Fong, the Edward Dispensary, Shing Tak Tong, the Chen Kwong Co. Ltd., the Sincere Co. Ltd., and Mr. Leung Kwok Ying.

Donors of Refreshments:—The Hongkong Hotel, Cafe Wiseman, the Alexandra Cafe, Messrs. A. E. Watson and Co. Ltd., the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., the Hongkong Bakery, the Stag Hotel, the British American Candy Store, Messrs. Lane Crawford Co. Ltd., Messrs. Hip Wo Cheong Koo, Messrs. Ching Loong, Messrs. Shiu Kee, the Wing On Co. Ltd., the Great Eastern Hotel, the Grasso-Egyptian Store, and the Hongkong and China Gas Co. Ltd.

It is especially desired to thank all the ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the stalls, side-shows, and entertainments. It is desired also to thank the Bands of the Hongkong Police Reserve and the Saiyungpan School, also the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

The students also express their thanks to the following who assisted in the printing, decorations and dramatic performances:—Messrs. Noronha & Co., printers to the University; the Confucian Association; the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; the Tang Wah Hospital; Mr. Tee Chuen Sing; the Ching Ping Lok Amateur Dramatic Association; and the Queen's College Amateur Dramatic Association.

Raffles. The following are the lucky numbers in the recent University Bazaar raffles:—

Grand Raffle.—1st, 593; 2nd, 867; 3rd, 749; 4th, 611; 5th, 116; 6th, 805; 7th, 623; 8th, 105; 9th, 314; 10th, 824.

50 cents Raffle.—1st, 177; 2nd, 193; 3rd, 13.

Doll Raffle.—1st, 8.

Tea Set Raffle.—1st, 205; 2nd, 24; 3rd, 255.

Steam Engine Raffle.—1st, 8 (The winner subsequently presented this prize to the Engineering Department of the University).

Gramophone Raffle.—1st, 177; 2nd, 219; 3rd, 120.

His Excellency's Return. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.) returned to the Colony this morning, being accompanied by Mr. H. J. Geddes.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ROUSING SPEECH.

London, December 14.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner to the Heads of the Air Service at Gray's Inn, after emphasising the importance of the operations of the Air Service as a determining factor in the war, referred to Lord Lansdowne's letter and said he now understood that Lord Lansdowne had not intended in the least to convey the meaning his words might reasonably bear, and only intended to say exactly the same thing as President Wilson had said in a recent speech. The whole of the British nation fully agreed with that speech and he therefore concluded that the interpretation placed upon Lord Lansdowne's letter by the Allies and by our enemies in no way represented what Lord Lansdowne intended.

Mr. Lloyd George next referred to the very active minority of people who thought mistakenly that they had found a leader in Lord Lansdowne. The danger was not the extreme pacifist. "I warned the Nation to watch the man who thinks there is a half-way house between victory and defeat. No such house exists. These are the men who think you can end the war now by some sort of what they call 'peace by setting up a league of nations,' with attendant conditions. That is the right policy after victory but without victory it would be a farce."

To end the war we entered upon in order to enforce a Treaty, without reparation for the infringement of that Treaty which was treated as a scrap of paper, merely by entering into a new and a more sweeping and more comprehensive Treaty, would be a farce in the setting of a tragedy. We must take care not to be misled by mere words—league of nations, disarmament, arbitration, security—they are all great and blessed phrases but without the vitalising force of victory they are nothing but words. You cannot wage war or secure peace or civil order for long with words. There is nothing so fatal to character as half-finished tasks.

After referring in burning terms to the attitude of men who opposed the war from the start, Mr. Lloyd George said it was a mean attitude but it was, at least, a definite and clear line of action, but he could not comprehend the man who was seized with indignation at German outrages and helped to commit the Nation to a career of honour and now, before the task was nearly accomplished, wished to shake hands with the malefactor and trade with him to mutual advantage. The enemy was simply being invited to enter into a bargain to join with you in pushing the head of the next man who dared to imitate his villainies. The enemy desired such peace terms. It was idle to talk of security being won by such feeble means.

Let there be no doubt regarding the alternatives with which we are confronted. One is to make easy terms with a triumphant outlaw, which means abasing ourselves before lawlessness. It means ultimately a world intimidated by successful bandits. The other is to go through with the task, vindicating justice so as to establish a righteous and everlasting peace for ourselves and our children. No nation with any regard for self-respect and honour can hesitate a moment in its choice.

Intensely as he realised that victory was an essential condition of a free world, there would not merely be no object in prolonging war but it would be infamous to do so if they thought things would get no better the longer they fought. It was because he was firmly convinced that despite some untoward events and discouraging appearances we were making steady progress towards our goal of 1914 that he would regard peace overtures at present as a betrayal of the great trust wherewith he and his colleagues were charged. Much of progress we are making might not be visible except to those whose business it is to search out the facts.

The deadly grip of the British Navy was having its effect and the value of our troops was making an impression which in the end would tell. We were laying purely the foundation of a bridge which, when complete, would carry us into a new world. The river for the moment is in state, some of the scaffolding has been carried away, much of the progress we made seems submerged and hidden, and some men say "Let us abandon the enterprise altogether, it is too costly; it is impracticable of achievement. Let us rather build a pontoon bridge of new treaties, a League of Nations and understandings." It might last some time, but it would always be shaky and uncertain. It would not bear much strain and would not carry heavy traffic. The first flood would sweep it away. Let us get along with the pile driving and make a real, solid, permanent structure.

Mr. Lloyd George warned the people against undue elation over victories and despondency over setbacks. They were the same persons in both cases. This was not the most propitious hour. Russia's threatened retirement would strengthen Hobbesianism and weaken the forces of democracy, but the action would not lead to universal peace. It would simply prolong the world's agony. The withdrawal of over one-third of the enemy strength from the Eastern front, owing to Russia's intention, meant the release of hundred reds of thousands of troops and masses of material to attack Great Britain, France, and Italy. It was a serious addition to our task, which was already formidable enough. It would be folly to under-rate the danger and equally foolish to exaggerate it, but the greatest folly of all would be for them not to face it.

The most momentous fact of the year had been the entry of the American Democracy into the struggle against Military Autocracy it transposed the whole situation. Britain, with only a third of the population of Russia, had been for the last two years a

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ROUSING SPEECH.

more formidable military obstacle than Russia to Germany, but there was no more powerful country in the world than America, who was stepping into Russia's place. She was not yet prepared, but would soon be, hence the Austro-German desperate efforts to force an issue before she was ready. They won't succeed, but the collapse of Russia and the temporary defeat of Italy undoubtedly cast upon us a heavier share of the burden pending America's readiness.

We must therefore be prepared for greater efforts and sacrifices. It is not a time to cower and falter but to place our feet firmer than ever on the ground, and square our shoulders to bear the increased weight. Britain's will was as tempered steel; there was no sign of break therein, and, although pressure might end would increase, he never doubted it would bear it all right to the end. We should have to call upon the nation for further sacrifices, but should only do so because it was absolutely necessary. Now there must be a further drain upon the man-power in order to sustain, until the American Army arrives, the additional burden. We must have enough men to defend the lines held for three years, and defend them against all comers, from any enemy front, and must also have an army to manoeuvre, and which would enable us to appear with least delay at any point in emergency in any part of the colossal battlefield. There was no ground for panic. Even after sending troops to Italy's assistance the Allies have marked numerical superiority in France and Flanders, and we have considerable reserves at home. Much greater progress has been made in man-power, especially during the last few months than is realised, but it would be necessary to increase the trained reserves in order to face the new contingencies without anxiety. The Cabinet was prepared with recommendations not only for raising more men, but also for conducting a searching investigation into the best methods of husbanding the existing man power so as to reduce the terrible wastage of the war. Provision of men for armies is not the most urgent part of the problem. Men were especially needed in Great Britain to help solve the tonnage problems. The victory was now a question of tonnage and tonnage was victory. Nothing else could defeat us now, but a shortage of tonnage. The advent of the United States into the war had enormously increased the demand. Germany had gambled on America's failure to transport colossal numbers of men and aeroplanes to Europe. The Prussian War Lords had promised their own people, and their Allies that there formidable masses would never find their way into the battle-line. Mr. Lloyd George foreshadowed a further drawing of men from unessential war trades and occupations in order to increase the shipbuilding requirements. He urged further saving of tonnage not only in economising consumption, but home production. This year we had increased the home food production by two to three million tons and we had been the only belligerents who had increased the food output during the war. It was essential that we save another three million tons of food imports in 1918. He appealed to agriculturists to fall in with the plans accordingly. The Government would do its best in finding provision, labour and machinery, and the nation could help another way, namely, by discouraging grouse. Grouse undermining morals and the national morale was vital in a question of holding out. Peace propaganda was fed with grumblers. Let us beware of playing these propagandists games.

We had challenged a sinister Power, which is menacing the world with enslavement, and it would have been better if we had never issued the challenge unless we meant to carry it through. A challenged Power, which was not overthrown, always became stronger for the challenge. People who think they can begin a new era, while Prussian military peace and power remained unbroken were labouring under a strange delusion—(Loud Cheers).

With the exception of the *Daily News*, which regrets that the Premier failed to state a policy allied with gravity and definiteness demanded by the occasion, the newspapers acclaim Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is an utterance for which all must be grateful who appreciate the meaning of a "just war." What Mr. Lloyd George asks is well within the country's powers, and he can reckon upon the country's reply.

The *Daily Graphic* says that Mr. Lloyd George has never spoken to better purpose, and the nation will ungrudgingly and enthusiastically give its support.

The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Lloyd George resoled the true and authentic note in British statesmanship in appealing to the spirit of old England.

The *Daily Chronicle* says the speech had the unusual quality of restrained, dispassionate firmness, and was decidedly appropriate to the present crisis. The emphasis on tonnage and food suggests that the Prime Minister does not intend to put everybody indiscriminately into khaki.

The *Times* says that the chief merit of the speech is the clearness and directness with which it keeps things that really matter before the people. Cunning and insidious efforts have been made to confuse their judgment and shake their faith. The Premier wields the poison gas aside and bids them fix their eyes on the stars which had guided them and their fathers through history.

The *Daily Mail* says the speech was such as British people in times like these deserve to expect from leaders. It had courage and faith, and flung a challenge full in the face of all doubters and waverers. We must either close the ranks now and fix our eyes on the central purposes for which we are fighting or history will say that at a supreme moment we faltered and broke down; and that is unthinkable.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks n. \$600

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$300

North China b. 1.15

Unions b. \$735

Yanhszes n. ex 78 \$2.5

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$122

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$77

Steamboats s. \$18

Indos (Def.) s. \$148 & 149

Indos (Pref.) b. \$33

Shells b. 112-1

Ferries n. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$91

Malabons sa. \$35

MINING.

Kailans s. 40-

Langkats n. 15

Raub n. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 25-

Urals n. 30-

Oriental Cons. n. 28-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$93

Kowloon Docks b. \$123

Shai Docks b. 73

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$90

Hphreys Est. b. \$534

K'loon Lands b. \$30

Shai Lands b. 70

West Points n. \$81

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1.75

Kung Yiks n. 1.50

Shai Cottons s. 1.20

Yangszepons n. 6.80

Oriental n. 4.40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$6

China Light & P. b. \$5.5

Providents b. \$7.50

Dairy Farms b. \$26

Green Islands s. \$7

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$150

Ropes s. \$39

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level s. \$5.50

Trams, Peak, olds. \$3

Trams, Peak, news. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$5

U. Waterboats b. \$12

Watsons s. \$5.60

Wm. Powells s. \$5.60

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY DECEMBER 17, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/11 3/4

Demand 2/11 3/4

30 d/s 3/-

60 d/s 3/- 1/4

4 m/s 3/- 1/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 126 3/4

T/T Japan 137 1/2

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 71

co & New York 71

T/T Java 163 3/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 409

Demand, Paris 411 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/1

4 m/s D/P 3/1 1/4

6 m/s L/C 3/1 3/4

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/1 3/4

30 d/s San Francisco & New York 72 1/4

4 m/s Mark Nom.

4 m/s France 424

4 m/s Mark 429

Demand, Germany 7 1/4

Demand, New York 7 1/4

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Singapore 126 3/4

On Singapore 124 1/4 prem

On Saigon 1 1/4 prem

On Bangkok 51 5/8

On Java 60 Nom

Gold Leaf, per oz. 44.3

Bar Silver, per oz. 43

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 7 1/4 dis.

Chinese... 10 " 7 1/4 dis.

Hongkong 20 cents. c. 7 1/4 dis.

" 10 " 10

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) - France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William
de Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria
Hong Kong.